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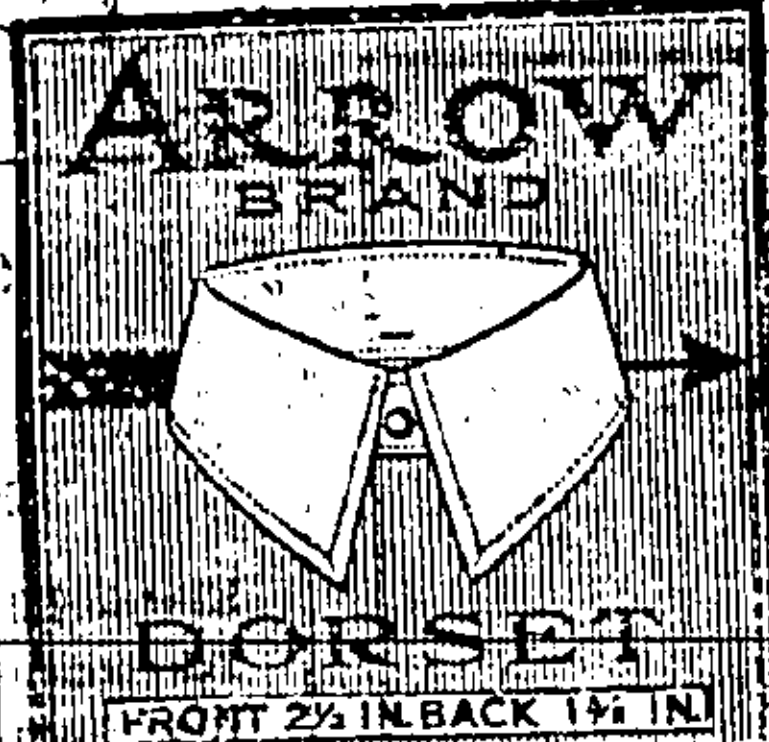
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HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber yesterday. There were present:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR (Sir ROBERT EDWARD STUBBS, K.C.M.G.)
H.E. LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR GEORGE MACLEAY KIRKPATRICK, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
(General Officer Commanding the Troops in China).

Hon. Mr. CLAUD SEVERN, O.M.G. (Colonial Secretary).

Hon. Mr. J. H. KEMP, K.C., O.B.E. (Attorney-General).

Hon. Mr. C. McI. Messer, O.B.E. (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. Mr. E. R. HALLIFAX, O.B.E. (Secretary for Chinese Affairs).

Hon. Mr. E. A. IYING (Director of Education).

Hon. Mr. T. L. PERKINS (Director of Public Works).

Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.

Hon. Mr. LAU CHU-PAK.

Hon. Mr. H. W. BIRD.

Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.

Hon. Mr. A. O. LANG.

Hon. Mr. CHOW SHOU-SUN.

Mr. A. G. M. FLETCHER, C.B.E. (Clerk of Councils).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were approved and signed by the President.

THE BUILDING ON THE "FINEST SITE."

The Hon. Mr. A. O. LANG gave notice of the following questions:—

Will the Government state:—

(1) What, if any, use is to be made of the Building now under erection on "The Finest Site" after the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales?

(2) Whether, if any, precautions are being taken to cope with an outbreak of Fire during the erection of such Building?

(3) Whether the risk of Fire, and that of damage by Typhoon, has been covered by Insurance?

PAPEES.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid upon the table the following papers:—

Regulations under Section 17 of the Police Force Ordinance, 1900, on the 22nd December, 1921.

Orders under Section 9 of the Post Office Ordinance, 1900, on the 20th December, 1921.

Regulations under Section 5 of the Cremation Ordinance, 1914, on the 5th January, 1922.

Regulation under Section 29 (4) of the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1899, on the 5th January, 1922.

Rule under Section 15 of the Prison Ordinance, 1898, on the 12th January, 1922.

Amendment of the Statutes of the University of Hongkong under Section 14 of the University Ordinance, 1911, on the 12th January, 1922.

Exemption under the provisions of Section 20 of the Piracy Prevention Ordinance, 1914, on the 12th January, 1922.

Order under the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1899, on the 12th January, 1922.

Recission of Order under the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1899, on the 12th January, 1922.

(All the above have been published in the Government Gazette).

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid upon the table Financial Minutes Nos. 1 to 3 and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded and the motion was agreed to.

QUESTIONS.

ACQUISITION OF BUILDING SITES AND PASSING OF PLANS.

The Hon. Mr. H. W. BIRD in accordance with notice previously given, asked:—

What action does the Government propose to take in connection with the Report of the Committee appointed for the purpose of considering what measures can be best taken

(a) To facilitate the prompt acquisition by applicants of sites which they may require.

(ii) To facilitate the prompt passing of building plans?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY gave the following reply:—

1.—Action in accordance with the instructions of the Government given prior to the appointment of Committee but practically in accordance with its views as expressed in the report referred to, is proceeding as follows:—

(a) There are now ten students training for Chinese Surveyors and Draughtsmen.

(b) A European Clerk has been appointed to the Survey Office.

(c) Extra accommodation will be provided not only for the Survey Staff but for others of the Public Works Department Staff in the New Building to be erected near the present building.

(d) The erection of these offices will be commenced within the next few days.

(e) An Acting Clerk of Works has been appointed to the Building Ordinance Office from amongst its existing staff. Also an additional Overseer to fill the vacancy thus created. An additional Assistant Engineer for this office is being indentured for this office to leave the other appointments suggested in abeyance until Mr. Wright's return early in March so that they may be considered in connection with other changes pending in the office.

(f) The Government is not satisfied as to the desirability of creating a Committee to take the place of the Governor-in-Council for the purpose of considering exemptions or modifications asked for in plans, but arrangements are being made on the lines suggested in the report for accelerating consideration of such exemptions and modifications.

The Hon. Mr. H. W. BIRD also asked:—

With reference to the statement published in the Press relating to cases of communicable disease, are all cases of small-pox included therein; if not, why not?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY replied:—All cases of small-pox are included in the return which is sent to the Press.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C., asked the following questions:—

In view of the following statement, which occurs at the end of Section 1 of the recently published Census Report:—

"The number of floors in Hongkong and Kowloon occupied by Chinese has increased, in the last 10 years, by 7,117, which at 15 persons per floor, a fairly high average, affords accommodation for 106,755 persons, or an increase of 157,398 in the Chinese urban population, thus leaving a large portion of the increases to find accommodation in houses already fully occupied in 1911."

Will the Government state how many floors in Chinese tenement houses have been made available for occupation

(i) in Hongkong;

(ii) in Kowloon

since the Census was taken?

Will the Government also state to what extent further floors in tenement houses are likely to be available for occupation during the first half of 1922?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY replied:—The floors made available in Chinese tenements between 24th April, 1921, and 10th January, 1922, are:—

(a) Hongkong 140

(ii) Kowloon 630

It is anticipated that the following additional floors will be available by 30th June, 1922:—

Hongkong 280

Kowloon 630

These latter figures can however only be regarded as an approximation.

The Hon. Mr. POLLOCK also asked:—

Will the Government give the Council information as to the progress which is being made with the financial negotiations for the transfer of the Military Establishments to the mainland?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY replied:—Negotiations are in progress, but it is impossible at present to furnish any useful information.

CROWN LANDS RESUMPTION (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the Crown Lands Resumption Ordinance, 1921.

The "Objects and Reasons" state:—

1.—The object of this Ordinance is to make it clear that in resumptions under the Crown Lands Resumption Ordinances no compensation is to be awarded in respect of mere expectancies or probabilities. For example, the owner of agricultural land held under a Crown lease which prohibits the erection of buildings except with the licence of the Crown is not to receive any compensation with respect to the possibility that such a licence might at some time have been obtained if the land had not been resumed. This principle is not new as it is in force under the Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts in England, and it seems only reasonable that the community should not have to pay for a mere possibility of this kind which the claimant could never have enforced.

2.—The reason for the amendment of Ordinance No. 14 of 1921 on this point is that that Ordinance laid down, as a general rule that the basis of compensation should be the market value of the land, and it appears to be the case that speculators, in the case of agricultural land, for instance, are often prepared to pay more than the value of the land for agricultural purposes in the hope that they may be allowed to convert it into building land. The claimant in such a case would no doubt argue that the speculator's price formed or was evidence of a market price above the real value of the land as agricultural land. This position is all the more likely to arise in a district which is about to be developed by the Government for building purposes, and if the

above argument were to prevail the result would be that the community would have to pay a very much increased price for the land, although this increased price was based solely on the mere possibility of conversion which the Government have absolute discretion to refuse. The effect would be to make development more expensive and to raise the rents on the developed property, and it might even have the effect of checking development altogether in a particular district.

3.—The intention of this bill, therefore, is to provide that the rule of taking the market price as the basis of compensation is to be subject to the further rule that no compensation is to be given in respect of mere probabilities.

4.—For convenience, the whole of Section 2 of Ordinance No. 14 of 1921 is to be repealed and re-enacted, but practically the only part of the substituted section which is new is paragraph (c).

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said: The Bill proposes to repeal Section 2 of the Crown Lands Resumption Ordinance, 1921, and to substitute a new Section, but the only new provision in the proposed new Section is that contained in paragraph "c."

The object of paragraph "c" is to provide that, on resumption of land under the principal Ordinance, no compensation shall be paid for any mere expectancy or probability. For example, the owner of land held under agricultural lease which prohibits the erection of buildings, is not to receive any compensation on resumption based on the argument that, at some time or other, the land might have been converted into building land (with the consent of the Government) if the resumption had not taken place. Similarly, an owner of land who holds a permit from year to year is not to be heard to say that the permit had been renewed annually for several years and might have been renewed indefinitely, and, therefore, that he is entitled to compensation as if he were the holder of the land under a long lease. In both these cases, and in similar cases, the owner of the land resumed will only be entitled to compensation for what his actual rights are and not for any possibility of increased rights which he might have obtained from the Government at some future time. The Government, of course, has to hold the balance between the owner on the one hand and the community on the other, for it is the money of the community that is spent on these resumptions. What happens, very often, is that speculators, in the case of agricultural land, are prepared to pay a good deal more than the value of the land for agricultural purposes in the hope that they, or the purchasers from them, may be allowed to convert that land to building land. The operation of these speculators, of course, creates a fictitious market price, and when land is resumed the arbitrators are asked to give compensation on the basis of that fictitious market price. That happens particularly in the case where the Government is about to lay out and develop land for building purposes, and the effect on the community is that the cost of developing that land is very much increased; rents have to be raised and possibly such operations may even have the effect of checking the development of that district altogether. I only wish to add that this principle of not receiving compensation for mere probability or expectancy is not a principle invented here, but is already in force in England in the Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts. I beg to move the first reading.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded and the motion was carried.

The Bill was read a first time.

VOLUNTEER AMENDMENT ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend further the Volunteer Ordinance, 1920.

The "Objects and Reasons" state:—

The object of this bill is to secure a greater percentage of efficiency in the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps. At present there is no penalty provided for inefficiency, and some members of the corps have failed to carry out the minimum of training which they undertook to do on enrolment.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said: Under the present Volunteer Ordinance there is no sanction for inefficiency except the rather drastic one of dismissal, and the fact that a volunteer getting dismissed in his first year of service forfeits \$46 in the first year of service, \$30 in the second, and \$20 in the third. Apart from that remedy—which is not always available or desirable—the only sanction is the man's own conscience and the disgrace, if any, attached to dismissal. Unfortunately those sanctions have not proved sufficient in the case of some members of the Volunteer Corps, and it is now proposed to go back to the system in force for many years under the old Volunteer Ordinance. Under that there was a fine of \$25 for inefficiency. The reason it was not embodied in the present Ordinance was this: Under the old scheme the Government used to pay a capitation grant of \$25 for each efficient volunteer, and if a man failed to become efficient of course the funds of the Corps lost \$25 for that year and the man was obliged, under the Ordinance, to make up the deficiency. There is no such system of capitation grants now and it was hoped with the present Volunteer Ordinance of 1920 that the individual and social sanctions I have referred to would be enough to ensure that volunteers would make themselves efficient every year. Those sanctions have proved insufficient and it is now proposed to return to the old system of fine and to impose a penalty of \$25 for inefficiency.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded and the motion was carried.

The Bill was read a first time.

TREATIES OF PEACE ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to modify certain provisions of the Treaty of Peace Order, 1919; the Treaty of Peace (Austria) Order, 1920; the Treaty of Peace (Bulgaria) Order, 1920; and the Treaty of Peace (Hungary) Order, 1921, as amended, for the purpose of adapting the provisions of the said Orders to the circumstances of the Colony of Hongkong.

The "Objects and Reasons" state:—

The object of this bill is to adapt certain provisions of the Treaty of Peace (Austria) (No. 2) Amendment Order, 1921, the Treaty of Peace (Bulgaria) (No. 2) Amendment Order, 1921, and the Treaty of Peace Orders (Amendment) Order, 1921, to the circumstances of this Colony. These Orders were published as Government Notifications 326, 327 and 533 in the Gazette of the 29th July and the 23rd December, 1921. The method adopted in the bill is the same as that of previous Treaty of Peace Order Ordinances.

The opportunity has also been taken in Serial No. 4 of Part II. of the schedule to remedy an omission from the Schedule to Ordinance No. 16 of 1920.

The words "as amended" in the title of the bill, and in clause 2 and the schedule will be clear from a reference to the following table (attached to the Bill) which shows the dates of publication in the Gazette of the various Orders and amending Orders, and the Ordinance by which each was modified, where necessary.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said: This is one of a series of Ordinances necessary for the purpose of adapting to the Colony certain Imperial Orders issued in England for the purpose of carrying out the various Treaties of Peace. This particular Bill proposes to adapt the Treaty of Peace, Austria, No. 2 and the Treaty of Peace, Bulgaria, No. 2 and the General Treaties of Peace Orders, Order, 1921. I beg to move the first reading.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded and the motion was carried.

The Bill was read a first time.

MAINTENANCE ORDERS (FACILITIES FOR ENFORCEMENT) ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the Maintenance Orders (Facilities for Enforcement) Ordinance, 1921.

The "Objects and Reasons" state:—

The object of this bill is to amend the Maintenance Orders (Facilities for Enforcement) Ordinance, 1921, so as to provide for its extension to maintenance orders made in another Colony or Protectorate or Dominion, which may hereafter be willing to enter into reciprocal relations with this Colony. In view of the numerous British-administered territories in the Far East, it seems desirable to establish such reciprocity. The bill is introduced on instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said: The principal Ordinance provided for the enforcement in Hongkong of maintenance orders made in England and Ireland and it gave facilities with a view to enforcing in England and Ireland of maintenance orders made here. The present Bill is intended to give power to extend the same system to other parts of H.M. Dominions and to British Protectorates which give us reciprocal facilities for the enforcement of our maintenance orders. I beg to move the first reading.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded and the motion was carried.

The Bill was read a first time.

A WAR MEASURE.

The second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to restrict the taking of legal proceedings in respect of certain acts and matters done during the war and to provide in certain cases remedies in substitution therefor, was again deferred.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR: It is not proposed to proceed with the final item on the paper. I understand it is the wish of certain hon. members that the first Ordinance read to-day should be postponed for a short time in order that they may have further opportunities of studying the None of the remaining Ordinances are matters of great urgency. It does not appear necessary, therefore, to hold an adjournment meeting this week or next and will take us to China New Year. That being so I propose that we adjourn sine die.

FAREWELL TO LIEUT. GENERAL KIRKPATRICK.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR then added:—

In these circumstances I very much regret to observe that this is the last occasion on which Lieut. General Sir G. M. Kirkpatrick will assist our deliberations and I wish to put on record on behalf of this Council our appreciation of the services which he has rendered to us as a Council and to the Colony during his term of office here, and to express our best wishes for his future in whatever station he may take when he leaves us. (Applause.)

H.E. THE GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING: Your Excellency, honourable colleagues of the Legislative Council: May I be permitted to express my great appreciation of what His Excellency has just said and to say that it has not only been a very pleasant duty, but a very instructive experience to have taken part in your discussions here. The Colony of Hongkong has before it a very great future and, so far as I personally am concerned, I shall always watch closely for news concerning its development.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR: The Council will adjourn sine die.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee followed, the Colonial Secretary presiding.

THE RAILWAY MOTOR COACHES AND TRAILER.
The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$10,000 on account of Kowloon-Canton Railway, Special Expenditure, Motor Coaches and Trailer.

THE CHAIRMAN: This amount is a re-vote of the sum required for the motor-coaches and trailer for the Railway. The total expenditure at the end of 1921, against the vote of \$253,000 is \$246,717, and the Manager of the Railway has asked that a sum of \$16,000 should be re-voted as there is still a large amount of work to be done before the coaches can be put into service.

The vote was approved.

THE VISIT OF H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$100,000 on account of Miscellaneous Services, Visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

THE CHAIRMAN: The Executive Committee appointed to carry through the arrangements for the visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales has submitted estimates which amount, approximately, to \$100,000 and it is necessary to take a vote for that sum.

The Hon. Mr. Pollock: How is that made up?

THE CHAIRMAN: I could give the hon. member details. I have the list in my office, but it is very approximate. If hon. members would like it, I could send for it; it covers many items.

The Hon. Mr. Pollock: What is the figure for the building on the "Finest site"?

THE CHAIRMAN: \$50,000.
The Hon. Mr. Bird (appealed to by the Chairman for confirmation): I expect it will cost that, including the lighting and decorating of it.

The Hon. Mr. Pollock: Is it possible to answer, now, the question of which the Hon. Mr. Lang has given notice?

THE CHAIRMAN: I cannot at present; I think, perhaps, I had better say nothing for the moment.

The vote was approved.

THE VACCINATION CAMPAIGN.
The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$10,000 on account of Sanitary Department, Other Charges, Expenses, of Vaccination.

THE CHAIRMAN: This vote is in connection with the vaccination campaign. The campaign is going on vigorously and there are various charges in connection with those who are doing the work, and especially the charge for the purchase of lymph. The campaign is very successful, and in order that our supply of lymph should not run out—which would be disastrous when everything is doing so well—we have to buy lymph as it offers. It costs \$1,000 for 10,000 tubes and the present purchase is for 25,000 tubes. The present offer is 20 per cent. reduction on the price paid in 1916, and we are going to take 50,000 tubes at a reduction of 80 per cent. That will possibly carry us nearly to the end of the present campaign. It is impossible to say how many people will come forward. We had 100,000 tubes in store and the proposed purchase would bring it up to 150,000. In the last campaign 300,000 people were vaccinated. I think one tube is enough for two people. The vaccination is being conducted on very careful principles so that there is no risk of infection.

The vote was approved.

DAVID TSOY RETURNS FROM CANTON.

SIX MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT FOR UNLAWFUL ESCAPE.

David Tsoy, who escaped from police custody on Christmas night whilst awaiting extradition to Singapore, where he was wanted on a charge of embezzlement, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment at the Magistracy yesterday, on a charge under the "Offenders' Act," of escaping from legal custody. The hearing of the case was brief, as the defendant pleaded guilty and sentence was immediately passed.

Tsoy was arrested at a boarding-house, in Canton, on Friday evening, by the Chief Chinese detective of the Hongkong police force. Prior to his arrest he was making preparations to flee to Swatow and had just purchased a coat for \$170 to assist in completing his disguise. He alleges that his capture was solely due to lack of funds which, he states, were successfully cut off by the Police in Hongkong.

"OH, LUCKY JIM."

Jim Marcus, who was an assistant director to R. A. Walsh in making of William Fox's comedy-drama, "This is The Life," was a happy individual when he began his picture. He and George Walsh were the only ones originally selected for the cast who were not on the hospital list. Even Walsh was laid up for a few days, having been injured during the making of the "The Yankee Way."

"This is The Life" will be shown at the World Theatre to-night for a three-days' run.

WEDDINGS.

ROGERS-HALL.

At St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, yesterday afternoon, Sergeant Henry George Rogers, R.A.M.C., was married to Miss Louie May Hall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Hall, of Tooting, London, S.W. Miss Hall arrived in the Colony by the *s.s. Himalaya* on Sunday. The bride, who was given away by Captain Enwright, R.A.M.C., was tastefully attired in a dress of white satin charmeuse, with overdress of white ivy leaf silk lace. She wore her mother's wedding veil and a necklace of pearls presented by friends at Messrs. Selincourt's, London, and a gold bracelet, the gift of the bridegroom. The bride carried a shower bouquet of white roses and chrysanthemums. She was attended by Miss Arico Marsh as bridesmaid. The bridesmaid's dress was of pale blue satin with pink sash, and her hat was in the same shade of pink. She wore a brooch presented by the bridegroom. The bride's present to the bridegroom was a gold scarf pin. The Rev. M. W. Howell, C.F., was the officiating clergyman. The happy pair received a large number of presents, including one from the Garrison Sergeants' Mess. A reception was held after the ceremony at the Military Hospital.

SAVAGE-NORRURY.

The wedding took place at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, yesterday afternoon, of Corporal Ernest Savage, eldest son of Mrs. Savage of Liverpool, and Mrs. Ruth Norbury, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Woods of St. Helen's, Lancashire, and widow of the late Sergeant Norbury of the South Lancs. Regt., who was killed in action in 1918.

The Rev. M. W. Howell, C.F., was the officiating clergyman. The bride, who has been an assistant mistress at the Higher Grade Girls' School, St. Helen's, Lancs., arrived in the Colony this week by the *P. & O. s.s. Himalaya*. She wore a dress of Duchesse satin, with corsage of silver and mauve brocade, with an over-dress of lavender grey georgette, finished with silver tassels. She had a picture hat to match, with floating veil, and carried a bouquet of violets and sweet peas. She had a gold pendant, set with opals and amethysts, the gift of the bridegroom. The bride's gift to the bridegroom was a gold watch. Mrs. Thompson was the lady-in-waiting and Sergeant G. Holland, R.A.M.C., acted as best man. After the ceremony a reception was held at the Military Hospital.

CHI-CHOI.

There was a wedding at Macao, in the Church of St. Lazarus, on Sunday morning, in which great local interest was manifested. Mr. Tingo Chi, son of Mr. Chan Chi, compradore of the Green Island Cement Co., Ltd., of Hongkong, was married to Miss Maria Esperanza Choi, daughter of Joel José Choi, a merchant and property owner of Macao, in the presence of a congregation which completely filled the church. The bride was dressed in white (northern style) and wore a veil and orange blossoms. The bridegroom was attended by Mr. P. Prata and Mr. A. M. de Ara, of Hongkong. A reception afterwards at the residence of the bridegroom's parents, was largely attended, and wishes for the happiness and prosperity of the newly-wedded pair were conveyed in the usual way with champagne and cake accompaniments.

OBITUARY.

MRS. C. M. W. REYNOLDS.

Grief will be felt amongst a wide circle in the Colony at the death, which occurred at the French Hospital, yesterday, of Mrs. Jennie Frances Reynolds, wife of Mr. C. M. W. Reynolds, secretary to the Sanitary Board, with whom great sympathy will be felt in his bereavement. Mrs. Reynolds went to the French Hospital a few days ago with influenza; double pneumonia supervened yesterday morning and death occurred at three o'clock in the afternoon.

Mrs. Reynolds, who was married six or seven years ago, was the daughter of Sergeant Major Cook, formerly manager of the King Edward Hotel, who still resides in the Colony. She leaves a little daughter. The funeral takes place this afternoon. Mrs. Reynolds will be buried in her mother's grave at Happy Valley.

WAS IT AN ACCIDENT?

CHINESE SHOT WHILST FISHING.

A mysterious affair occurred in Junk Bay early on Saturday morning, involving the death of a Chinese fisherman, aged 47 years. According to the story related to the police by the master of the boat in which the deceased Chinese was employed as a *yaki*, they were fishing off Ngamutong when a three mast junk passed within 40 feet of the fishing boat, coming from the direction of Hongkong. Someone on board the junk was heard to cry out "Robbers, shoot." A rifle was fired and the *yaki* on the fishing boat was wounded in the stomach, whilst hanging in the net, and fell into the water. With great difficulty the master of the boat explained that they were not robbers. Another shot was fired and the junk drifted on its course. The body of the Chinese was picked up and the matter reported to the police.

As the affair occurred in the dark there is little hope of tracing the mysterious junk which may now be well out of Hongkong waters.

THE IMPORTATION OF RAW OPIUM.

CHARGE AGAINST CHINESE SHIPOWNERS.

An interesting case came up for hearing at the Magistracy, yesterday afternoon, when the owners of the Chinese coastal vessel, the *Chung-ra* were charged with allowing their vessel to be used for the importation of 12,000 taels of raw opium valued at \$24,000 into the Colony on the 26th December, 1921.

The owners of the vessel are known as the Hing Lee Steamship Company and the four Chinese charged were Messrs. Li Pak Chuen, Yu Pai Yue, Kong Tak Fat, and Pan Chiu.

Mr. N. L. Smith, superintendent of the Revenue Department, prosecuted, and Mr. M. K. Lo represented the defendants.

Chief Preventive Officer P. Watt stated:—

About 2.30 o'clock on the morning of the 26th December, 1921, I was patrolling the waters of the Colony between Green Island and the North-West corner of Lamma Island, in a private steam launch. I saw the lights of a vessel moving in my direction off Cheung Chau Island. The lights remained stationary between Lamma and Cheung Chau. I steamed in the direction of the vessel. When a few hundred yards away, lights were flashed from the stern of the vessel which was lying at anchor. I boarded the vessel and the persons on the deck seemed to disappear. Electric lights were lit on the ship. I found the Compradore, and placed Chinese revenue officers on different parts of the deck. I went to the Captain's room, and informed Captain Fletcher that I intended to search the vessel. He said "All right; carry on." In a Chinese mess-room, in the after part of the ship, on the starboard side, I found 21 bags similar to the one produced, piled around the mess-room. The door of the mess-room was unlocked. A small door communicated from this mess-room to the Compradore's room. I called the Compradore and showed him the contents of the mess room. He said he did not know what the cargo was. I then called the Captain and, in his and the Compradore's presence, I opened one of the bags. It contained seven paper parcels. At the Captain's request, I opened one of the parcels and found it contained raw opium. The bags were all tied in a manner similar to the one produced, with about six feet of loose rope attached to each. I had them removed to the cabin of my launch. I then made enquiries of the Compradore and the Captain as to who took this cargo on board their vessel, but could elicit no information. The Compradore said they had no licence to carry passengers and that they had no passengers on board.

Later in the morning Mr. Li Pak Chuen with another gentleman who spoke English came on board. Mr. Li Pak Chuen was introduced to me as the owner of the vessel. I informed him what I had found on board his vessel and where I found it. I told him he could have every opportunity of finding out from his Compradore or anyone on board his vessel as to who brought the cargo on board the ship or who it belonged to. He asked time to consult with the Compradore and asked if the Compradore would be allowed ashore. I allowed the Compradore to go ashore with him and told him I would detain everyone else on board till 12 noon. He then asked to see the opium. I took him on board my launch, and in his presence broke the seals on the cabin door, and showed him the opium. That afternoon I again saw Mr. Li Pak Chuen on board the *Chung-ra*. He told me he could not find out who the opium belonged to.

During the hearing of Chief Preventive Officer Watt's evidence the Captain of the vessel (Mr. Thos. Fletcher) kept interrupting the witness, and the Magistrate, in administering a sharp rebuke said: "If you kept on interrupting I will have to ask you to leave the Court."

Cross-examined by Mr. Lo, witness said that he was not aware that vessels of this type carried passengers. In some cases cattle drovers travelled with the vessel, but there were no cargo passengers.

Mr. Lo: Am I right in saying there was a passenger on board who corresponded to a photograph found in one of the rooms but not claimed by anybody to answer the description of the photo. There was nobody on board like the photo.

The witness further said that when he boarded the vessel she was about a mile from the shore and that Revenue Officers were kept on board during the time she was unloading, but nothing further was found.

Capt. Fletcher was then called to the witness-box and gave his reasons for anchoring off Cheung Chau Island. He arrived too late to make the Sulphur Channel in daylight and as the channel was dangerous to navigate in the dark he decided to wait for the daylight. He would not risk his ship in the dark. There were three or four passengers on board but he could not say whether they were passengers travelling with the cargo or not. He was responsible for the navigation of the vessel from port to port. He simply went from his room to the bridge and from the bridge to his room.

Mr. Lo: Can you recognise the photo as that of anyone who has travelled on your vessel?

Witness: Impossible for me to recognise it. It may be Lloyd George for all I know.

Mr. Lo: I can assure you it is not Mr. Lloyd George.

The Compradore of the vessel said that he recognised the photo as that of a man who travelled on the *Chung-ra* from Haiphong to Hongkong. He was one of four cattle drovers who travelled on this

trip. The mess room used by the Compradore's staff was also used by those four men. The packages containing the opium belonged to the passenger whose photo he had seen. He did not ask the Captain to anchor off Cheung Chau.

After evidence had been given by the Chief Officer to the effect that he searched the vessel for opium after leaving Haiphong without success, the first defendant, Mr. Li Pak Chuen, stated that the vessel was purchased by the Company from Messrs. Butterfield & Swire about ten years ago for \$20,000.

This was all the evidence and Mr. Lo addressed the Court. He contended that the opium belonged to the mysterious passenger who disappeared at Hongkong. He suggested that it was the passenger's intention to lower the opium into the water when the decks were deserted. His accomplices in Hongkong would be there to pick it up. He asked the Magistrate to find that the owners had done all in their power to prevent smuggling.

Mr. Wood said he would have to impose a fine, but before doing so would like to know the estimated profits on the 12,000 taels.

Mr. Taylor of the opium factory said that raw opium could be purchased in Haiphong at 45 cents per tael and sold in Hongkong at \$2 per tael.

The Magistrate: That makes the profit something like \$18,000.

Mr. Lo pointed out that the maximum penalty was \$5,000.

The Magistrate: Is there any reason why I should not impose a fine for the whole amount?

Mr. Lo: The Company has done all it can do to prevent this.

The Magistrate in imposing a fine of \$5,000 said that he accepted the evidence of the Chief Preventive Officer. He was of the opinion that a number of people on board were aware that smuggling was going to be attempted. The vessel, he thought, had been stopped for that purpose. The whole of the evidence for the defence was suspicious.

Mr. Lo asked that payment of the fine could be deferred for one week as the owners had not the ready cash at the moment, the vessel to remain in police custody until the fine was paid.

Mr. Wood agreed and made an order to this effect.

SPORT.

GOLF.

GOVERNOR'S SHIELD.

The final of this competition was played at Fanling on Sunday, when J. W. Franks and D. Valentine (of the Prison Dept.) beat Lt. Col. Wyndham and Lt. Dodington (of the Wilts. Regt.).

SERVICES v. SHANGHAI.

SINGLES.

A match was played at Fanling yesterday morning between the Services and the team which has come to represent Shanghai in the Interport match. The result of the morning's play was a win for the Services. In the four-ball four-somes played in the afternoon, the Shanghai team won. On the whole day's play the Services won by 11.

SHANGHAI.	SERVICES.
Ferrier.....0	Bagnall.....11
Barrett.....0	Leslie Smith.....0
Roberts.....0	Sheffield.....1
Beath.....0	Bowen.....1
Cumming.....0	Kennedy.....1
Peebles.....1	Jotham.....1
	11
	24

FOUR-BALL FOURSOMES.

Ferrier and Barrett.....1	Bagnall and Leslie Smith.....1
Roberts and Beath.....0	Sheffield and Bowen.....1
Peebles and Cumming.....1	Kennedy and Jotham.....0
	2
	12

FOOTBALL.

GARRISON LEAGUE.

At Sookumpoo yesterday in a drizzling rain "D" Co. White secured the Garrison league championship by beating 3rd Co. R.G.A., in the last minute of the game. The match was keenly contested and a draw was expected. With only a minute to go Lancaester received a long pass from Trivett and going in sent in a hard drive from about 30 yards range. Phillips in the goal stopped the ball which was very greasy, but it dropped from his hands and Flanner running up tipped it into the net with Phillips beaten.

Mrs. Shewell from the stand kindly handed to each member of the White team a league medal.

Corpl. Amor, captain of the winning team, called for three cheers for Mrs. Shewell and these were heartily given. Mr. Collins was in charge of the game.

EYE COMFORT

means better health and better results from your work, and if your eyes require glasses you have careful and expert examination in fitting the proper correction. Eye comfort requires also just as expert care in the manufacture and adjustment of your glasses. You will find it worth while to consult a reliable firm, devoted exclusively to optical work; over ten years experience in the Colony. You will find no better equipment anywhere than in the office and factory of The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians, located in 53, Queen's Road Central.—ADVT.

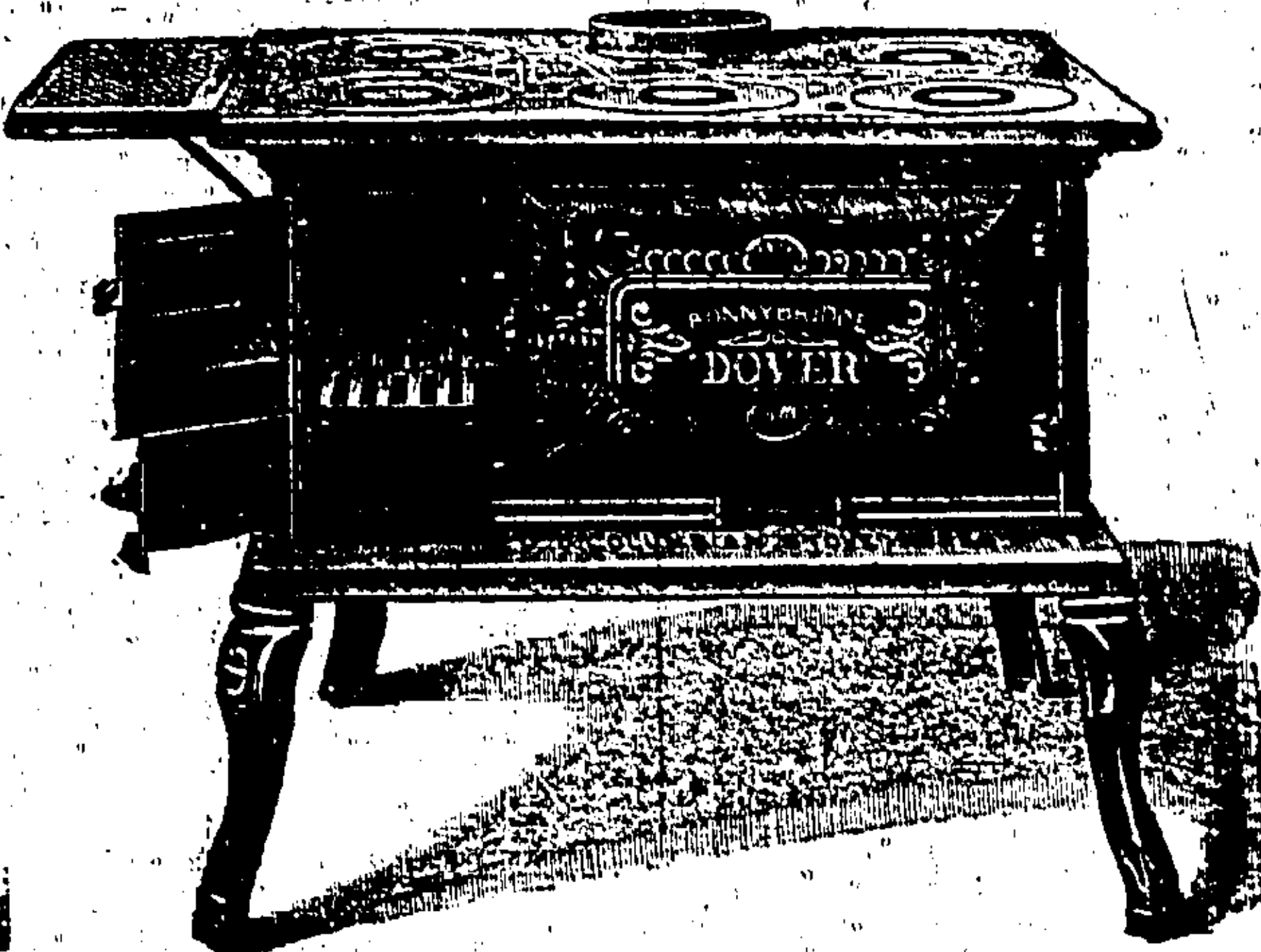
HOUSEHOLD HARDWARE

FILTERS

BATHS

RODGERS' CUTLERY.

KNIFE MACHINES, DEED BOXES.



"DOVER" COOKING STOVES

(SPARE PARTS IN STOCK)

PHONE 1741 HARDWARE DEPT.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SHERWOOD'S RYSTOLITE

THE IDEAL ENGLISH WHITE ENAMEL

Sold in quarts, 1 and 1 gallon tins

THE ENAMEL THAT WON'T TURN YELLOW

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HONGKONG.

Tel. 1741.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO. LTD.

BEG TO ANNOUNCE TO THEIR NUMEROUS CUSTOMERS THAT THEY ARE REMOVING TO TEMPORARY PREMISES.

AT 5 BEACONSFIELD ARCADE

(Opposite City Hall)

OPENING ON MONDAY 16th, JANUARY 1922.

Powell

TELEPHONE 3146.

DISTINCTIVE FOOTWEAR

FOR GENTLEMEN.

PRICE

\$15⁷⁵

PER PAIR.



These are worth \$21.50 to \$30.00 and are made in all leathers by leading American makers. BLACK and BROWN. BOOTS, SHOES, BROGUES etc. at above clearing price of \$15.75.

BRITISH MADE

"SAXONE" and "KELTIC" Brands from \$18.50.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG HOTEL.
NEW GRILL ROOM.

THE USUAL DINNER DANCE will not be held on WEDNESDAY, the 18th, January, 1922. [229]

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL ROBERT BURNS ANNIVERSARY DINNER will be held in the Hongkong Hotel on WEDNESDAY, the 18th, at 8 p.m. Members wishing to attend are requested to send in their names to the Hon. Secretary, T. W. HILL, c/o BRADLEY & CO. LTD. [438]

MARINE ENGINEERS' GUILD OF CHINA, HONGKONG BRANCH.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING will be held at the GUILD OFFICE, Sailors' Home, West Point, on WEDNESDAY, 18th January 1922, at 4.00 p.m. in order to suit the convenience of NORTHERN MEMBERS, who are hereby requested to assist us by their presence. W. J. STOKES, Branch Secretary. [23]

THE NANCY MOLLER STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

(In Voluntary Liquidation)

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to Section 181 of the Hongkong Companies Ordinance of 1911 that a meeting of the creditors of the above-named Company will be held at the Offices of S. H. Manoff & Melrose, 7 Avenue Edouard VII, Shanghai, on MONDAY, 6th February 1922, at 4 p.m. for the purpose provided for in the said Section. A. McLURE, Liquidator. [221]

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB

LADIES' SECTION

COMPETITIONS.

CUP PRESENTED BY MRS. MOORE. HAPPY VALLEY COURSE. 18 holes medal play, 3/4 handicap. Entries close on 1st January. Names to be sent to the Ladies' Hon. Secretary or entered on the list posted in the Club houses.

CUP PRESENTED BY MRS. PEARCE. FAN LING, NEW COURSE. 18 holes medal play, Full handicap. Maximum handicap to be 18 Ladies' tees. To be played for on February 4th. Post entries. Competitor's cards must be marked by a competitor.

THE "DEVS" CUP. FAN LING, OLD COURSE. 18 holes medal play, 3/4 handicap. Forward too at 10th hole to be used, otherwise as provided. Post entries. To be played for on February 14th. Competitor's cards must be marked by a competitor.

THE TAGART CHALLENGE CUP. FAN LING, NEW COURSE. 18 holes match play, 3/4 handicap. Men's tees to be used. Entries to be sent to Ladies' Hon. Secretary, or entered on lists posted in the Club houses, on or before January 31st. The cup to be played for yearly. A competitor winning the cup twice in succession or three times in all to retain the Cup. Open to wives and daughters of residential members of R. H. G. C.

LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIP. The final will be played off on SUNDAY, January 22nd, at 11 A.M., on the Old Course, Fan Ling. [235]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"KWAISANG" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 21st inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers. Hongkong, January 15th, 1922. [232]

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

Messrs. LAMBERT BROS. are instructed to sell the s.s. "KAM MA" as she now lies in the Typhoon Refuge at Yamai.

PUBLIC AUCTION on TUESDAY, the 24th day of January, 1922, at 3 p.m. IN ONE LOT at their Auction Rooms in Duddell Street.

THE ship is a wooden ship of approximately 1800 tons capacity with accommodation for about 600 Chinese passengers now nearing completion. For particulars to view apply to Messrs. Lambert Bros. the Auctioneers. For further particulars Apply to MESSRS. J. HANSON, STOKES & MASTER, Solicitors & Co., Hongkong, or to The Auctioneers. [170]

INTIMATIONS

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd. on THURSDAY 26th January, 1922, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1921.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, 17th January to THURSDAY, 26th January, both days inclusive during which period no transfer of shares can be registered. By Order of the Board of Directors, MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE, Secretary, to the General Agents. Hongkong, 10th January, 1922. [301]

THE HONGKONG GENERAL ESTATE LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd. on THURSDAY, 26th January, 1922, at 11.45 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1921.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, 17th January to THURSDAY, 26th January, both days inclusive during which period no transfer of shares can be registered. By Order of the Board of Directors, MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE, Secretary, to the General Managers. Hongkong, 10th January, 1922. [300]

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd. on THURSDAY, 26th January, 1922, at 12 o'clock noon for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1921.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, 17th January to THURSDAY, 26th January, both days inclusive during which period no transfer of shares can be registered. By Order of the Board of Directors, MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE, Secretary, to the General Managers. Hongkong, 10th January, 1922. [199]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd. on THURSDAY 26th January, 1922, at 12.15 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1921.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, 17th January to THURSDAY, 26th January, both days inclusive during which period no transfer of shares can be registered. By Order of the Board of Directors, MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE, Secretary, to the General Managers. Hongkong, 10th January, 1922. [198]

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Union Building, on TUESDAY, February 14th, 1922, at 10 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from January 24th to February 7th, 1922, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors, JOHN ARNOLD, Secretary. Hongkong, 14th January, 1922. [290]

FOR SALE.

Large Stock of New

and Second-hand

GALVANIZED STEEL DRUMS

(capacity 50 & 100 gallons)

Price very moderate

Apply to KWONG SANG HONG LTD.

P. O. Box 320, Hongkong. [19]

WE HAVE

Great Varieties of used

and unused

POSTAGE STAMPS

Single, Sets, Packets, Bags,

and

On approval Books,

FOR COLLECTORS

GRACA & CO

Dealers in Postage Stamps, Post

Cards, Books, Toys, etc.

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,

HONGKONG. [53]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

H. B. M. CONSULATE-GENERAL.

BRITISH Subjects, resident in China, are hereby reminded that in terms of the China Order in Council of 1904 they are required to REGISTER themselves at H. B. M. Consulate General in January of each year.

J. W. JAMIESON, Consul-General.

H. B. M. CONSULATE-GENERAL, Canton, January 16, 1922. [437]

NOTICE.

HEREBY give notice that I have established myself as a CONSULTING and STRUCTURAL ENGINEER, Reinforced Concrete Expert, with Temporary Offices in Causeway Bay, Old Cotton Mills offices. P. O. Box No. 588.

A special department is attached for designing and supplying of ready made reinforcements (saw, tonnage) with or without supervision of works under my responsibility. L. GAIN, Civil Engineer, E.T.P. (Paris) [319]

PUBLIC LECTURE AT THE CITY HALL.

MR. FRED. B. SMITH, who is on an extended lecturing tour in the interests of World Peace, will give an address (under the auspices of the League of Nations and the "International Friendship" of the St. Andrews Hall, City Hall, on TUESDAY, the 17th January at 8 p.m. punctually. THE MEETING IS OPEN TO ALL. Ladies are invited. The Honourable Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., will take the Chair. [3-2]

G. R. QUEEN'S COLLEGE

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has kindly consented to distribute PRIZES on SATURDAY, January 21st, at 11.00 A.M. No Cards are being issued, but to all Parents and Guardians of Students, to Old Boys and others interested in the work of the School, a cordial invitation to honour us by their attendance on that date is extended. BETTRAM TANNER, Headmaster. [208]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB ANNUAL RACE MEETING 1922.

ENTRIES for the FORTHCOMING RACES close on SATURDAY 21st inst. at 4 p.m. and must be sent to the Jockey Club Rooms, 2A, Chater Road, on or before this date. Entry Forms are now ready and can be had at the Jockey Club Stables, the Jockey Club Rooms (Hongkong Club Annex, Chater Road) or Messrs. Limited and Davis, Alexandra Buildings. [207]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Let us be lying at this Office for: Boxes OK, GS, XX, LM, LN, LB, LT, LW, MA, ME, MZ, NE, NF, OG, PD, PG, A.

LOST.—Wool Highland Terrier (White). Finder kindly communicate with Mr. NICHOLSON, 125, The Peak. [16]

A YOUNG MAN, capable of introducing business and with many years experience in an Import and Export firm seeks POSITION. Reply Box EK, c/o Daily Press Office. [18]

WE are in the market for Photographic Negatives of Important Events, Famous People and Things of Interest to the British Empire and America. An explanation with photo and quick dispatch are required. EVERETT VIEW CO., 729, Vancouver Block, Vancouver, B. C. Canada. [14]

WANTED.—Small furnished house (with grounds if possible) at the Peak near Tram Station or at Upper levels. Apply Box No. P.I. c/o Daily Press Office. [12]

HELP required with child travelling to America, 21st January. Apply to Mrs. EDWARDS, 112, P. St. [13]

TO Let, at the Peak, for 7 months from March 1st, fully FURNISHED 6-ROOMED bungalow, with servants. Apply A. O. c/o Daily Press Office. [10]

DAIRY FARM NEWS BUTTER.

OWING TO FALL IN PRICES

in Australia

we have reduced our

"DAIRY" BUTTER to \$1.10 per lb.

"DAIRYMAID" " 1.00 "

FURTHER REDUCTIONS ARE ANTICIPATED

The above two brands have no rivals on the market.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD

STORAGE CO., LTD.

INTIMATION

Seasonable Remedies and Preventives

WATSON'S PECTORAL COUGH BALSAM

For Coughs, Colds & Bronchitis in bottles \$1.00, & \$1.75

MARTIN'S INFLUENZA MIXTURE.

for Cold in the head & Catarrh \$1.00 per bottle

WATSON'S ANTISEPTIC THROAT PASTILLES.

for Relaxed & Sore Throat. 50 cents per bottle

WATSON EU-PINE INHALANT.

for Cold in the head &c. 50-cents-per-bottle

A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.

Alexandra Buildings.

CHEMISTS.

Established 80 Years.

BIRTHS.

CLEMENTS.—At Shanghai, on January 10th, to Mr. and Mrs. H. C. CLEMENTS, a daughter.

NIXON.—At Shanghai, on January 16th, to Mr. and Mrs. T. C. NIXON, a daughter. [236]

NORTON.—In London, on November 24th, to the wife of Rev. A. W. R. NORTON, of Fochow, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ROSS-INGAR.—At Tientsin, on January 6th, THOMAS BRASS ROSS, late of Ardmore, Dumfries, to KATHERINE MARY INGAR, of West Southbourne, Hants.

DEATH.

REYNOLDS.—On January 16th, at the French Hospital, JENNIE FRANCES REYNOLDS, beloved wife of Mr. C. M. W. REYNOLDS, in her 26th year.

The funeral will take place at Happy Valley, to-day, passing the Monument at 4.30 p.m. [237]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOUX RD., C. LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 17TH, 1922.

AMERICAN SHIPPING AND TARIFFS.

In President HARDING's annual message to the Congress of the United States, last month, a reference was made to American shipping problems which is of interest to the shipping communities of all nations. Following the passage of the JONES Act for the encouragement of American shipping it will be remembered that the Executive was required to give notice of termination of all existing commercial treaties in order to admit of reduced duties on imports carried during the life of the Act. No Executive, however, has complied with this order of Congress. President HARDING explained in his message the reason for this. "When," he says, "the present Administration came into responsibility it began early an inquiry into the failure of the Executive to carry out the expressed purpose of the Jones Act. Only one conclusion has been possible.

Frankly, members of the House and Senate, eager as I am to join you in making an American merchant marine commensurate with our commerce, the denouement of our commercial treaties would involve us in a chaos of trade relationships and add indescribably to the troubles of an already disordered commercial world. Our power to do so is not disputed, but power and ships without comity relationship will not give us that expanded trade which is inseparably linked with a great merchant marine. Moreover, the reductions of duty for which the treaty denouements were necessary would encourage only the carrying of dutiable imports to our shores, while the tonnage which unfurls its flags on the sea is both free and undutiable, and the cargoes which make a nation eminent in trade are outgoing rather than incoming." It has been reported that the failure of the Executive to comply with the order of Congress had been influenced by protests received from foreign Powers, but President HARDING took the opportunity of saying that the Executive branch of the Government had not been influenced by the protest of any nation, for "none had been received." It is not, however, unreasonable to assume that the protests against the Bill voiced in the Press of the maritime countries which would be chiefly affected by the provisions of the Jones Act had some part in convincing the Executive that the proposal of Congress, "highly intended and heartily supported here" (in America), is nevertheless "so fraught with difficulties and so marked by tendencies that would discourage trade expansion" that the President was "obliged to invite the Congress to tolerate non-compliance with its order for a very few weeks until a plan may be presented which contemplates no greater draft upon the public Treasury, and which gives such promise of expanding America's merchant marine that it will argue its own approval." What that plan is was not disclosed, but the President affirmed that the American intention to establish a merchant marine is so unalterable that "a plan of reimbursement at no other cost than is contemplated in the existing Act will appeal to the pride and encourage the hope of all American people." No doubt the plan has some relation to the Tariff question, for the message made a strong appeal for an early completion of the legislation necessary to stabilize home industries. But the message is more rhetorical than illuminating on the subject. "Sensible of every obligation of humanity, commerce, and finance linked as they are in the present world condition," the President said, "it is not to be urged that we need to destroy ourselves to be helpful to others. With all my heart I wish restoration to the peoples blighted by the awful world-war, but the process of restoration does not lie in our acceptance of like conditions. It were better to remain on firm ground, strive for ample employment and high standards of wage at home, and point the way to balanced budgets, rigid economies, and resolute, efficient work as necessary remedies to the cure of disaster. We are a creditor nation, not by normal processes, but we have been made so by the war, and it is not an unworthy selfishness to seek to save ourselves when the processes of that salvation are not only not denied to others, but are commended to them. We seek to undermine for others no industry by which they subsist. We are obligated to permit the making for employment and maintained activities." The President remarked that much had been said about a protective policy for the United States, "making it impossible for our debtors to discharge their obligations to us," but this is a condition, he said, not now pressing for decision. "If we must choose between a people in idleness pressing for payment of indebtedness, and a people resuming normal ways of employment and carrying credit, let us choose the latter." The vagueness of these statements reminds us of the old English poet who described a place "where Nature's end of language is declined, and men talk only to conceal the mind."

A number of golf competitions for ladies is announced among to-day's advertisements.

Our readers are reminded of the lecture to be given by Mr. Fred. B. Smith on "International Friendship" at the City Hall this afternoon at 5 p.m. ADV.

The agenda of to-day's meeting of the Sanitary Board mentions an application for permission to erect 100 water stands at the Peak Hotel.

On Sunday a joki employed at the Yuen Loeng jewellery shop, 35, Gage Street, absconded with a quantity of jewellery valued at \$720.

The annual Robert Burns Anniversary Dinner under the auspices of the Hongkong St. Andrew's Society, is announced for Wednesday, the 25th inst.

Mr. C. H. P. Hay, of the Union Insurance Society of Canton is booked to leave by the *Taiyo-maru* for San Francisco. Mrs. Hay, is joining her husband at Shanghai.

The Evening Dance at the Helena May Institute takes place on Tuesday, February 14th, and not to-day as announced by a regrettable slip of the pen in yesterday's issue.

On Sunday afternoon the rite of confirmation was administered at Canton by the Bishop of Victoria to 42 candidates presented by the Rev. Mok Shau Taang and his fellow-workers.

A Chinese woman, 24 years of age, living at No. 9, Queen Victoria Street was admitted to the Government Civil Hospital on Saturday suffering from opium poisoning. She died shortly after admission.

Whilst working amongst the machinery of the Cement Works, at Hunghom, on Saturday, a Chinese, was drawn by the driving belt on to a fly wheel, and one of his arms was severely mangled. He was removed to the Kwong Wah Hospital for treatment.

Warrants have been granted for 39 new Masonic lodges by the United Grand Lodge of England during the past three months. Seven of these will meet in London, 50 in the country, and one each in East Africa, Jamaica, Madras, Punjab, Burma and Hongkong.

A Chinese was arrested on Saturday on board the s.s. *Wenatchee* for being in illegal possession of a revolver and 200 rounds of ammunition. The revolver and ammunition were found in a basket of eggs which was in his possession. The man was released from custody on a \$300 bail. When the case was called yesterday there was no response and the bail was estimated.

Mrs. R. E. Bellios performed the ceremony of opening a new public hall at Bridestown, Devon, recently. After paying a tribute to the generosity of the donor and to the skill with which the building had been erected, Mrs. Bellios expressed the hope that this new addition to the amenities of Bridestown would afford the inhabitants of that and neighbouring villages the pleasure and enjoyment it was intended to.

At the Manila Carnival next month there is to be a "mammoth pageant" depicting a number of scenes from the pre-Spanish era including several illustrating the origin and development of trade between China and the Philippines. Details have been placed in the hands of the University Dramatic Club, but the President of the University (Dr. Benton) is personally assuming responsibility for the conduct of the enterprise.

On Sunday, being the second Sunday after the Epiphany, the Bishop of Victoria, ordained to the Order of Priesthood the Rev. Paul S. F. T'o in the newly consecrated Church of Our Saviour, Canton. This is the first ordination to be held in Canton in connection with the Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui (Church of China). The candidate was presented by the Ven. Archdeacon Barnett, and the sermon was preached by Rev. P. Jenkins, Principal of St. Andrew's Hostel. There were thirteen clergy present—seven Chinese and six European.

The late Marquis Okuma's funeral will be observed (January 17) at Hibiya Park in the centre of Tokyo. In order to give expression to the nation's feeling in the loss of one whose services to the country had been as a leader of public opinion outside the Government rather than a statesman, it has been decided that the ceremonies should not be of state but should take, what is entirely new to Japan, an informal and national character, in which all classes are expected to participate. The students of the Waseda Women's universities, with which Marquis Okuma was connected, will escort the cortege from the house.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

(REMOVER'S AGENCY.)

CHINESE QUESTIONS.

PREVENT A SPEEDY CONCLUSION AT WASHINGTON.

LONDON, January 16th.

China is likely to be the centre of interest at Washington this week. It is mainly Chinese questions that are preventing a speedy conclusion to the Conference so much desired by the American and British delegates. Distinct progress has been made with the Shantung discussions, but the vexed question of railway control still awaits a settlement, while the Chinese are now credited with the intention of pressing for consideration of the Twenty-One Demand Treaty. Mr. Wang in a statement terming the concessions extorted from China embodied in the Treaty as an absolute denial of the "open door" policy, said that the demands or rights granted to Japan would, if allowed to stand, create for the Japanese a status totally inconsistent with the terms of existing treaties between China and the foreign Powers and those subsisting between the foreign Powers themselves. He added that they gave the Japanese such a privileged position indeed that no equal opportunity would be possible.

THE SANCTITY OF ENGAGEMENTS.

It is stated from Washington that the other Powers represented, excepting Japan, would also favour a substantial modification of the treaty but do not see their way to calling in question the sanctity of engagements entered into by two Sovereign Powers. It is expected that the question will be debated at the next meeting of the Far Eastern Committee.

Meanwhile a report that the British Delegation is unofficially of opinion that the Twenty-One Demands do not concern the present Conference has evoked a veiled threat in the shape of a letter to Mr. Balfour and Lord Lee from Chinese Educational and commercial organisations saying that they would feel extremely sorry if anything should happen that might be interpreted as British support for Japanese aggression in China. The Chinese are also insisting on Japan's retirement from Manchuria. The Chinese appear to enjoy strong support throughout the United States.

THE PRINCE IN MADRAS.

CITY HAS RESUMED ITS NORMAL COURSE.

MADRAS, January 16th.

On Monday life in Madras had swung back to its normal semi-languid course. With the Pongal festival over, the bazars have re-opened, nobody even mentioning battles or riots. The Prince had a busy day of formal, minor functions. After inspecting the Leinster Regiment, formerly the Prince of Wales Own Royal Canadian, he visited St. Mary's Church at Fort St. George, the oldest English Church in India, completed in 1880. He was much interested in the historic tombs of Munro, Pigot and Hobart and the tablet to Elphin Yale, son of the founder of America's great university. After lunch he played polo and attended a garden party at Government House. A ball was held at the Adyar Club. The river was lit with a beautiful illumination, boats moving about like clusters of coral and fire.

EARLIER CABLES.

TERCENTENARY OF MOLIÈRE.

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY AT THE SORBONNE.

PARIS, January 15th.

The tercentenary of Molière was celebrated with an impressive ceremony at the Sorbonne, M. Millerand presiding. The great hall was thronged by literary and dramatic celebrities, and distinguished foreign delegates were present from every part of the world, including China. There has been a special production of Molière's plays at many theatres. The Molière Exhibition has been opened.

SOUTH AFRICAN MINING STRIKE.

UNION OFFICIALS TO MAINTAIN ESSENTIAL SERVICES.

JOHANNESBURG, January 15th.

Despite the efforts of the extremists, the underground officials of the Union have decided unanimously in favour of maintaining essential services of the mines.

NEW FRENCH CABINET.

M. SARRAUT BECOMES MINISTER FOR THE COLONIES.

PARIS, January 15th.

M. Sarraut is Minister for the Colonies in the new Cabinet, which is favourably received by the Press.

RELAYED WIRES.

PARIS, January 15th.

In the Chamber, on taking possession of the Presidential Chair, M. Peret, President of the Chamber of Deputies, protested against alanders representing France as a warlike nation. Frenchmen cannot admit such a calumny; no country was so decided as France to maintain world peace, for which she had made so many sacrifices. Imperialists and Militarists are elsewhere; but between an attitude of provocation and that of abdication, against which the national conscience would revolt, there is a place for measures to hinder a new war. France claims legitimate reparations and guarantees of security—nothing more, nothing less. Peace cannot be founded on injustice in laying a crushing burden of war on the nations that were attacked and in discharging criminals who declared war twice in half a century. France would accept with joy a defensive pact completing the Franco-Belgian accord, but would not admit an engagement violating her inalienable rights.—Havas.

LATER.

Consulting with President Millerand about the Cabinet crisis, M. Peret, President of the Chamber, said that M. Briand was perfectly qualified to head a new Government, since he resigned spontaneously. As a matter of fact, the Chamber, far from expressing any blame, rose and indulged in a manifestation of sympathy when M. Briand left. If M. Briand declines the offer to form a Ministry, M. Peret expressed the opinion that the former President, M. Poincaré, should be approached.—Havas.

CHINA NEEDS HELP AND GOODWILL.

CHARGE D'AFFAIRES IN LONDON ON THE OPEN DOOR.

LONDON, January 15th.

Speaking at a tea at the Chinese Legation to welcome General Hwangfu, military adviser to the Chinese delegation at Washington, Dr. Wang Chung-ying, expert to the delegation, and Mr. Woo Huan, the new Chinese Consul-General, Mr. Chao Hsin-chu, the Chinese Charge d'Affaires, emphasised that China needed the sincere help and genuine goodwill of friendly nations, particularly Britain, but that China would never submit to intervention and exploitation. The Chinese were convinced of the necessity of the policy of the open door in China, and expected their neighbours and allies to help them to keep the door permanently open.

Mr. Chao read a message from the Chinese Foreign Minister to London stating that the new Chinese Cabinet fully supported the original Chinese proposals at Washington in regard to Shantung and had not assented to any compromise proposed by the Japanese Minister at Peking.

ANGLO-BELGIAN PACT.

PROTOCOL TO BE SUBMITTED TO CABINETS.

BRUSSELS, January 15th.

Interviewed on his return from Cannes, Col. Theunis (Belgian Minister of Finance) declared that the conference had been in vain as far as Belgium was concerned. The protocol of the defensive Anglo-Belgian understanding had been signed and was being submitted to the British and Belgian Cabinets immediately.

Belgium's right to priority in reparations payment had been reaffirmed.

BOXING.

DEMPESEY READY TO MEET CARPENTIER.

LOS ANGELES, January 15th.

Dempesey's manager, Jack Kearns, says that Dempesey is willing to meet Carpentier in London if the promoter of the match provides suitable financial guarantees.

LORD NORTHCOTE'S TOUR.

GUEST OF THE VICEROY AT DELHI.

DELHI, January 15th.

Lord Northcliffe has arrived. He is the guest of the Viceroy.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHINA MAIL"]

CASES IN SHANGHAI COURTS.

\$30,000 EMBEZZLEMENT CHARGE.

SHANGHAI, January 14th.

Chow Li Nan, vice-president of the Far Eastern Stock and Produce Exchange, was prosecuted in the Mixed Court for alleged embezzlement of the Exchange's funds amounting to \$30,000. Bail of \$10,000 was allowed but was yesterday reduced to \$5,000.

DEPORTED FOR THEFT.

Gregory Mikhailoff was convicted of the theft of money and jewellery amounting in value to \$1,000. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and deportation to Vladivostok.

IN LIEU OF NOTICE.

Mrs. Nellie Ritchie, a stenographer, was awarded Tls. 605 in lieu of notice against Messrs. Montgomery and Ward in the American Court yesterday.

THE SEAMEN'S STRIKE.

SHIPOWNERS CONFESS AS TO WAGES CLAIM.

There was no change in the strike situation yesterday. The Hon. Mr. Hallifax, Secretary for Chinese Affairs, had a conference with the shipowners, and efforts continue to be made to get the men to return pending the arbitration of the matter, in fulfilment of the undertaking given by the officials of the Union on Friday last. Among the men, however, there is a strong disinclination to return until a written promise of some definite increase of pay has been given to the Union by the shipowners.

SHIPOWNERS DISCUSS WAGES.

The conference of representatives of the shipping companies did not conclude until half-past eleven last night. Mr. R. Sutherland presided and the Hon. Mr. Hallifax attended. The wages of all grades employed on the ships were discussed with a view to making an offer to the men. In conversation with a representative of the Daily Press, after the meeting, Mr. Hallifax said a detailed statement was not yet ready for publication but he expected that one would be ready to-day. Asked whether there were any fresh developments on the side of the men, Mr. Hallifax said: "No, the men stand fast."

We are informed that representatives of the Union authorised Mr. M. K. Lo, of Messrs. Lo and Lo, solicitors, to see the Hon. Mr. Hallifax on Saturday and state that if the shipowners would refer all the matters in dispute to the arbitration board, as suggested by Mr. Hallifax, they would go as once to Canton and persuade the men to return. Mr. Lo communicated this to Mr. Hallifax, who got the owners to sign that they would do this. Mr. Lo told the Union representatives that this had been done and asked them to make all arrangements to get the men to return. We were informed that the Chairman of the Union went to Canton for that purpose on Saturday. At a largely attended meeting held on Saturday night, however, the members present declined to go back to work on that basis and insisted on something definite being done first, such as the promise of an increase.

Another 360 seamen left by train for Canton yesterday. Altogether 2,300 have proceeded to Canton by rail since the commencement of the strike.

Representatives of the Union had a conference with the Hon. Mr. Hallifax at 4 o'clock yesterday. Their own version of the Conference is that they firmly adhered to the demands they had made, and as the Secretary for Chinese Affairs could not get in touch at the moment with the shipowners, who were in conference at the City Hall, the interview between the representatives of the Union and the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, terminated without any tangible result.

As it has been thought in some quarters that we were a "little previous" in announcing on Saturday that the strike had been called off, we reproduce below a translation of a circular letter issued by the Seamen's Union on Saturday. The letter was published as an "Extra" by the Tung Wan Yat Po as follows:—

SEAMEN TO RESTART WORK.

"Since the issue of the proclamation by the Secretary for Chinese Affairs stating that the shipowners have agreed to discuss the terms of increment with the seamen, the Chinese Seamen's Union has circulated a notice as follows:—

"In consideration of the high cost of living and the inadequacy of wages paid to seamen to support their families, it was publicly proposed to put forward the question of demanding an increase. The matter was consequently referred to the shipowners by this Union a few months ago, but no reply was forthcoming. We were, therefore, compelled to demand a definite reply with 24 hours from the forenoon of the 13th inst. On account of the grievances of the workers, it was decided to cease work unanimously, pending a final settlement. On that night we were honoured by the presence of Mr. Hallifax, Secretary for Chinese Affairs, at our Union office for the purpose of inducing our members to consider the difficulty of the time and to agree to his intervention. We also obtained the valuable help of Mr. Stokes, Secretary of the Officers' and Engineers' Guild, for which we are much obliged. On the 13th inst. the Secretary for Chinese Affairs appointed the officials of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce to be arbitrators, to consult with our Chairman and Secretary and we received [from the Chamber of Commerce officials] a satisfactory reply. We will, consequently, resume work at noon on Monday, the 16th inst."

"We quite understand that this strike is very serious—a loss to both the shipowners and ourselves, and also indirectly to all lines of business; but as the Chinese New Year is approaching, it is important to have this matter settled promptly so that it will not cause any serious consequences to the public of the Colony."

"It is hereby hoped that all the members who have gone up to Canton will return to Hongkong by the above stated date."

Dated January 14th, 1922.

CHINESE SEAMEN'S UNION.

The position is that this hope has not been fulfilled.

THE DELAYED SHIPPING.

The China Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., communicate the following information:— "Owing to the strike conditions, we find it impossible to despatch the s.s. China on Tuesday, the 17th inst. as scheduled, and we are not in a position to say definitely at what date we shall be able to despatch her. This will depend upon the time that the men will return to their duties."

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The following results have been issued by the Senate:—

HONOURS LIST.

No. 548.—Koh Kwang Sang, Griffith John College, Hankow.
474.—Yui Zong Chen, Neih Chih Kuei School, Shanghai.

MATRICULATION PASS LIST.

Centre: Shanghai.

468.—Wang Zur Pao, Ellis Kadoorie School.
470.—Samuel Green, Public School.
471.—William H. Kemp, Public School.
478.—James Denver, Thomas Hanbury School.
505.—Wang Sz Toek, Medhurst College.

Centre: Hankow.

500.—Lee Kuo Ping, Griffith John College.
501.—Wu Chang Ching, Griffith John College.
502.—Teng Poh Lien, Griffith John College.
503.—Sung Shu Ling, Griffith John College.

Centre: Wuchang.

524.—Mu Ching Han, Wesley College.
525.—Pao Hsi Kuang, Wesley College.
526.—Tu Chin Chiang, Wesley College.
528.—Wu Chang Yang, Wesley College.
529.—Yeh Teng So, Wesley College.
530.—Yu Teh Tao, Wesley College.

SENIOR LOCAL PASS LIST.

Centre: Shanghai.

467.—Chen Shuen Chiang, Ellis Kadoorie School.
469.—Woo Leh Dee, Ellis Kadoorie School.
473.—Chang Jung Li, Neih Chih Kuei School.
475.—William Brandt, Thomas Hanbury School.
476.—Samuel Sefoulis, Thomas Hanbury School.
477.—Alexander Chand, Thomas Hanbury School.
479.—Huntley Harvey, Thomas Hanbury School.

Centre: Hankow.

503.—Chen Chi Tsan, Griffith John College.

JUNIOR LOCAL PASS LIST.

Centre: Shanghai.

480.—Thomas Greener (Dist. Drawing), Thomas Hanbury School.
481.—Ernest Thompson, Thomas Hanbury School.
482.—James Richard Emamooden, Thomas Hanbury School.
483.—Alfred Loureiro, Thomas Hanbury School.
484.—Joseph Sion Moalem, Thomas Hanbury School.
487.—Thomas Chow, Thomas Hanbury School.
490.—Conrad Brown, Thomas Hanbury School.
492.—George Mann, Thomas Hanbury School.
495.—Thomas Symons, Thomas Hanbury School.

496.—Wong Ching Yue, Ellis Kadoorie School.

497.—Yih Chong Kung (Dist. Arithmetic, Mathematics), Ellis Kadoorie School.

498.—Cheng Moong Ziang, Ellis Kadoorie School.

499.—Yih Chong Yoch (Dist. Arithmetic), Ellis Kadoorie School.

500.—Ying Yoh Kong, Ellis Kadoorie School.

502.—Yang Bao Sung, Ellis Kadoorie School.

503.—Yih Zuh Han, Ellis Kadoorie School.

504.—Zion Choa Lung, Neih Chih Kuei School.

505.—Shao Chun (Dist. Arithmetic), Neih Chih Kuei School.

506.—Ting Bang Tseu, Neih Chih Kuei School.

509.—Zelik Phinehas Roseoff, Jewish School.

513.—Dunn Sze Yong, Public School for Chinese.

514.—Koo Eze Cheng (Dist. Arithmetic), Public School for Chinese.

515.—Sz Zan Khauing, Medhurst College.

517.—Yan San Ung, Medhurst College.

518.—Zung Wai Shing, Medhurst College.

519.—Tang Koh Ze (Dist. Mathematics), Medhurst College.

Dist.—Distinction.

519.—Elizabeth Calman, Jewish School.

GIRLS.

Centre: Hankow.

557.—Lee Ming Fung, Griffith John College.

558.—Hwang Kit Hsi, Griffith John College.

559.—Ling Ping Yu, Griffith John College.

560.—Hwang Hwa Shih (Dist. Arithmetic), Griffith John College.

561.—Chang Chih Ho, Griffith John College.

Centre: Java.

531.—Wu Ta Pao, Anglo-Chinese School, Semarang.

532.—Ho Swi Lam (Dist. English, Drawing), Anglo-Chinese School, Semarang.

533.—Lo On Kit, Anglo-Chinese School, Semarang.

534.—Kwiek Eng San, Anglo-Chinese School, Semarang.

535.—Lim Ek Cheang, Anglo-Chinese School, Semarang.

536.—Kho Liong Goan, Anglo-Chinese School, Semarang.

537.—Kwa Soen Kwio, Anglo-Chinese School, Semarang.

538.—Tan Sek Hoo, Anglo-Chinese School, Semarang.

540.—Cheng Eow To, Anglo-Chinese School, Semarang.

541.—Oei Kwan Wio (Dist. Arithmetic), Anglo-Chinese School, Semarang.

542.—Ang Tiau Hien, Anglo-Chinese School, Semarang.

544.—Tach Peng Hong, Anglo-Chinese School, Semarang.

545.—Tan Eng Giok, Anglo-Chinese School, Semarang.

PRIZE GIVING AT YING WA GIRLS' SCHOOL.

EXTENSION OF STUDIES IN ENGLISH.

A large number of parents and friends of scholars attended the annual prize giving of the Ying Wa Girls' School, held at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. Hall, on Saturday evening. Lady Snubba handed the prizes to the successful scholars and, in a brief address, expressed the hope that some of the girls would go on to the University to continue their education.

During the evening, the pupils gave an excellent entertainment. The report of the Headmistress (Miss Davies) emphasized the imperative need for more space and better equipped classrooms. For want of these the school was very much handicapped. Miss Davies appealed to parents to co-operate with the teachers in training the girls, not only to be clever scholars but truly good and useful women.

The report gave the number on the roll as 380 and the average attendance 245—considerably better than in the previous year. During the year, the kindergarten had been enlarged and now had 80 pupils. Some applications for admission had had to be refused but when the long-expected new school was built there would be fewer of these disappointments. The Headmistress advised parents that it was highly advantageous that children should begin their education in the kindergarten between four and five years of age.

The work in the upper classes had gone steadily forward and there were now six graduates from the Higher Primary. From the third year of the High School there were three graduates, one of whom would be staying on as one of the staff. The Headmistress proceeded:—We are proposing in the coming year to make an important change in our curriculum, which we hope will be of benefit to the scholars, and give satisfaction to the parents. We feel that as the contact between West and East becomes more pronounced, the study of English becomes more and a necessary part of girl's education. It was with this idea in mind that, two years ago, we arranged to give a daily half-hour class in English conversation to the second and third forms, hoping that when the girls passed up from the third form they would continue their study of English. Now, however, we are making English one of the ordinary subjects of the curriculum, instead of being an extra subject with special fees. In this way we hope that every girl passing through Lower and Higher Primary will gain an elementary knowledge of English, which will be a foundation for the higher English which will be taught in the High School. Later on we hope that those choosing English in the High School will be able to take all their subjects in English, instead of using Chinese as a medium, and only taking English as a subject.

The report also gave an account of educational excursions and of school athletics. It was mentioned that the school had done a good deal of work for charity during the year.

"PHILLIPS OF SCUTARI."

THE MAN WHO WOULD NOT BE KING.

Brigadier-General George Fraser Phillips, C.B., C.M.G., who achieved a European reputation owing to the ability he displayed in administering Scutari, in Albania, during a period of international crisis, died suddenly on December 2nd in London, aged 58.

Born in 1863, he joined the West Yorkshire Regiment in 1885, after being educated at Uppingham, and rose to the command in 1897 he served in Hongkong as A.D.C. to Sir W. Robinson, the Governor, but was disappointed in his efforts to get sent to South Africa for the war. His opportunity came in 1913, when he was appointed to command the International Force at Scutari—then recently evacuated by the Montenegrins and a hot-bed of tribal, religious and international intrigue. Colonel Phillips, as he then was, found it necessary in the interests of peace and good order to administer this turbulent town and the adjacent district—referred to at the time by one writer in an expressive, although somewhat metaphorical, "this highly disturbed border of contention." His success was remarkable; peace reigned in Scutari, blood-fouls were suspended and Colonel Phillips's influence extended far beyond the area assigned to the international occupation. Gheg chieftains of warring clans voluntarily kissed his hand, accepted his authority, and obeyed his decisions, although it would have needed a division of troops to enforce anyone else's ruling upon them against their will.

On one occasion a deputation of influential Shkypetars waited upon him with the request that he would assume the Crown of Albania—then awaiting a wearer. Colonel Phillips, like Caesar, put the diadem from him, and is said to have replied that as he had worked very hard as a British officer for many years he hoped to live long enough to enjoy his pension, when it became due—a delicate allusion to the fate of his penultimate predecessor in Scutari who had been murdered by the immediate predecessor—himself destined to die by assassination.

On the outbreak of the Great War Colonel Phillips was recalled from Albania, and went to France in November 1914, in command of his battalion, but was wounded and invalided home early in the following year. Thereafter he became Military Attaché with the Serbian Army (1916-17), and then was head of the British Military Mission in Greece (1918-19) in the troublesome days when the Athens Government was neutral. He returned to Albania on behalf of the British Government, 1918-20, when his personal prestige enabled him to do much to help the Albanians to reorganize their distracted country. General Phillips retired in 1920. He married Miss Pennyman, of Ormsby Hall, in 1899, and leaves an only son.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE.

WINDING-UP PETITION ADJOURNED TO JULY.

The winding-up petition in respect of the Banque Industrielle de Chine was mentioned before the Puisne Judge (Mr. Justice Gompertz) in the Summary Court, yesterday morning, when application was made for a six months' adjournment.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston) represented the petitioners and read an affidavit from M. Montargis, the local manager of the Banque.

THE MANAGER'S AFFIDAVIT.

"M. Montargis, in his affidavit, did 'make oath and say' that since the matter was last before the Court he had received a telegram via Shanghai, dated December 28th, stating that the French Chamber of Deputies had adopted by an overwhelming majority a motion expressing determination to preserve from any attack the prestige and credit of France in the Far East and further expressing confidence in the French Government and authorising the Government to take all necessary steps to reflect the Banque Industrielle de Chine. A Bill had been introduced in the Chamber of Deputies for the reorganisation of the Banque and had been accepted in principle by the Chamber. The Bill had been referred to the Finance Committee which was now considering a scheme to finance the Bill and the reorganisation.

From this and other information, M. Montargis was convinced that the French Government had been authorised by the Chamber of Deputies to assist the Banque financially and said all that remained to be done was that the Finance Committee should forward its proposals for this for the final approval of the Chamber. Afterwards the scheme would be submitted to the shareholders and creditors for approval. In M. Montargis's opinion the creditors of the Banque in Hongkong would be well advised to await the Government's proposals and, in any event, to await publication of the details as they would obtain a larger refund than if the Banque were forthwith wound up in Hongkong and a distribution of assets made. The petition, therefore, asked that the matter might be further adjourned until April 17th.

NO ACTION BY OTHER CREDITORS.

Mr. Jenkin said that, so far as was known, no order had been made in London for the winding-up of the Banque; neither had any order been made in any other Court in any jurisdiction in which the Banque operated. It had 23 branches under British, American, Japanese, Belgian and Chinese Law.

His Honour: Chinese law! It would be French law, would it not?

Mr. Jenkin thought that would probably be so. Counsel mentioned a communication from the Official Receiver in London, which, he said, took the same line as that set out in the present affidavit, that it would be for the benefit of the creditors to await the proposed reorganisation. Mr. Jenkin asked for an adjournment of the petition to July 3rd and he remarked that nobody would be prejudiced because the Judge could direct that any person interested might apply to the Court for restoration to the list at any time. Should the French Courts make an order for winding-up, before July 3rd, application would be made forthwith for a similar order here.

The Puisne Judge: In the affidavit the manager of the Banque refers to a certain cable from Shanghai. You have not made that an exhibit. Personally I do not wish to see it, but in a case of this kind it is as well to have the utmost publicity and it would be well to state that any person interested may peruse it.

Mr. Jenkin: Yes, a certificate copy will be filed on the Court file and will be open for inspection by anyone who desires to see it.

The Puisne Judge: I have had the advantage of seeing the cable received by the Official Receiver here from the Official Receiver in London and on that, as I construe it, it is most emphatically in the interest of the creditors that nothing should be done at present.

Mr. Jenkin: I understand that the Official Receiver is willing that this cable from London should be open for the inspection of any person interested.

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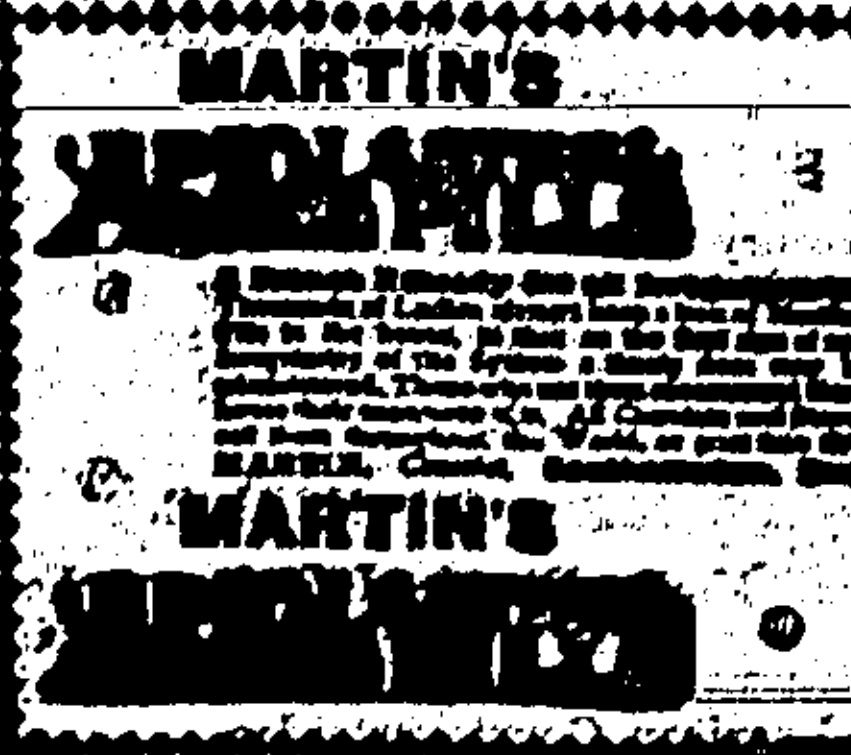
HONGKONG.



A very amusing and—for the persons most directly concerned—a very anxious and distressing situation has been created by a decision in the Court of Appeal last week (says *The Daily Telegraph* of December 5th.) But for the public it will have the effect of compelling the law to settle a legal problem which, though occasionally raised indirectly, has never been pressed to a final issue. The case concerns the honour of one woman and the status of another, and the matter now stands in such an anomalous position that an early decision is imperative. Everyone will remember in what tragic origins this case began—the shooting of Major Seton by Lieut.-Colonel Rutherford, and the verdict of the jury that Rutherford was guilty of murder, and innocent of the charge of insanity, and that the Crown thereupon sent to Brixton the Criminal Lunatic Asylum, but his unfortunate wife, according to the law of the land so far as that crime was concerned, remained tied to him for life. During the summer, however, Mrs. Rutherford brought an action of divorce against her husband and cited as co-respondent her cousin, Miss Richardson, who was in the habit of staying at their house. Nor was adultery charged against any other person. The charge was denied, but the Court found in favour of the wife, and as she had no difficulty in showing clear evidence of cruelty, a decree nisi was awarded. Miss Richardson, however, appealed against the verdict on the ground that it was not justified by the evidence, and the Court of Appeal has now given judgment in her favour. The Master of the Rolls, in reviewing the contradictory evidence, found that adultery was not committed on the occasion in question, and therefore Miss Richardson's character was cleared, and her status established by the Court of Appeal. But as her earnings do not necessarily follow from this, that the decree nisi already obtained by Mrs. Rutherford is overthrown. Such, indeed, would be the natural conclusion of those untrained in the law, for usually when the Court of Appeal upholds an appeal the decision against which the appeal is lodged is ipso facto upset. In cases of divorce, however, there is no such certainty, and the Court of Appeal will have now to decide what the effect of its own decision actually is upon the divorce granted to Mrs. Rutherford. It seems almost incredible that this point should never have been decided before, but such is the fact; and so, as matters now stand, it is uncertain whether Mrs. Rutherford is entitled to the benefit of the decision in the lower court or not. If it is held that she is, then the law will solemnly declare that while Colonel Rutherford committed adultery with Miss Richardson, Miss Richardson did not commit adultery with Colonel Rutherford. This is a simple but a human foolishness, because impossible. But, as correspondent points out in a article which we publish in another column, the Courts always ask two questions in divorce cases; first, whether the respondent committed adultery with the co-respondent, and second, whether the co-respondent committed adultery with the respondent, the reason being that evidence admissible against the one is not always admissible against the other, whose guilt or innocence must be established on the direct testimony. The law, therefore, is only showing its meticulous anxiety that no injustice shall be done. Nevertheless, in the present case, a situation may be created which the public conscience will severely and deservedly find fault with. For the point at issue is that Mrs. Rutherford's decree remains unaffected then it will be as if that the law upholds an impossibility while if Mrs. Rutherford is deprived of her decree it will assuredly be felt that she has been most cruelly dealt with. But in the latter event she will excite sympathy because she is condemned by the present Divorce Laws to be bound for life to a husband who has been found guilty of murder and certified insane.

"No one can fail to observe" that if murder or insanity "not to speak of both together"—were a legal ground of divorce Mrs. Rutherford might have been legally freed from her husband without raising the issue of adultery at all. No charge need then have been brought against Miss Richardson, and that lady would have been spared the painful ordeal of two public examinations into her character, while Mrs. Rutherford could have obtained the freedom which is her due without dragging forth into the public ken episodes which had far better have been left in unsuspected obscurity. The legal point, of course, is very interesting, as such points always are, and the famous Crawford case of thirty-five years ago—to which there has been some points of resemblance—is likely to be reexamined while it is being decided. The "indecent" already been mentioned in the *Telegraph* Court. But what is really much more important is the bigger question, which may be put thus: Why should a woman who has had to suffer as Mrs. Rutherford has suffered be obliged to prove her husband an adulterer before she can get her marriage dissolved, when the law has just declared him insane and a murderer? Are the latter causes not adequate? Is not the crime of murder a more potent reason for dissolving the marital tie even than that of adultery combined with cruelty, especially as cruelty is now interpreted in the Courts? To ask these questions surely is to answer them, and this case ought to help in hastening certain long overdue Divorce Law reforms. Who, it may be asked, would have been offended had Mrs. Rutherford been able to secure her divorce almost automatically when her husband was adjudged a murderer and insane? What moral law has been broken? What lofty purpose served, what conscience satisfied by dragging Miss Richardson into the Courts and making Mrs. Rutherford's freedom depend upon another lady's loss of good name, or—how that her good name is restored to her by the Court of Appeal—upon the law committing itself to the sanctioning of an absurdity which cannot but excite ridicule and derision!

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U.S. AMBASSADOR'S LETTERS.

ENGLAND'S STOICISM.

A STRIKING TRIBUTE.

Readers of *The World's Work* will turn almost instinctively to the further chapter from "The Life and Letters of Walter H. Page," which figures in the December number of that magazine. The previous instalments were so absorbing in their interest, so full of observation, so masterly in their analysis of the men and events associated with the early stages of the gigantic struggle, that one turns with more than ordinary curiosity to the new contribution, which deals with England under the stress of war.

Mr. Page had one typically American characteristic—an inordinate capacity for work. During the months immediately following the outbreak of hostilities, the Embassies of the enemy countries were handed over to the American Ambassador. The extra work entailed upon him may be readily imagined, yet Mr. Page found time to send home his impressions and convictions. There is striking proof of his far-sighted wisdom in the views put forward by him in a letter to Colonel House, written as far back as September, 1914, when the war was not yet two months old.

"When the day of settlement comes, the settlement must make sure that the day of militarism is done and can come no more. If sheer brute force is to rule the world, it will not be worth living in. If German bureaucratic brute force could conquer Europe, presently it would try to conquer the United States, and we should all go back to the era of war as man's chief industry, and back to the domination of kings by divine right. It seems to me, therefore, that the Hohenzollern idea must perish—be utterly strangled in the making of peace. Just how to do this, it is not easy to say. If the German defeat be emphatic enough and dramatic enough, the question may answer itself—how's the best way to be rid of the danger of the recurrence of a military bureaucracy? But in any event this thing must be killed for ever—somehow."

RECRUITS' ENTHUSIASM.

Mr. Page writes with an abounding sympathy for England and her harassed people in those early days, and of his long and intimate talks with Sir Edward Grey, whom he saw almost every day. There is something intensely human in his references to the British Foreign Minister, so bowed with care and responsibility. He dwells with pride on the success of volunteer and temporary aids, and points with admiration to the unstinted personal service given day and night. At that time he did not think there would be need for conscription, and gives incidents in support of this view.

"I met the Dowager Countess of Dudley yesterday—a woman of 65, as tall as I, and as erect, herself, as a soldier, who might be taken for a woman of 40, prematurely grey. I had five kids in the Boer War. I have three in the war. I do not know where any one of them is. Mrs. Page's maid is talking of leaving her. My two brothers have gone to the war, and perhaps I ought to help their wives and children. The Countess and the maid are of the same blood, each alike unconquerable."

Mr. Page did not think with Lord Kitchener that the war would last for several years, but he admired the thoroughness of the English methods.

"The English were slow in getting into full action," he writes. "But now they never miss a trick. Or again: 'The British are now going about the business of war as if they knew they would continue it indefinitely. The grim efficiency of their work, even in small details, was illustrated to-day by the Government's informing us that a German handyman whom the German Ambassador left at his Embassy, with the English Government's consent, is a spy—that he sends verbal messages to Germany by women who are permitted to go home, and that they have found letters written by him sewed in seams of these women's undergarments. This man has been at work there every day under the two very good men whom I have put in charge there, and who have never suspected him. How on earth they found this out simply passes my understanding.'"

Proceeding to give further instances of attention to every phase of activity, Mr. Page continues:

"The Germans have far more than their match in resources and in shrewdness and in character. As the bloody drama unfolds itself, the hollow pretence and essential barbarity of Prussian militarism become plainer and plainer; there is no doubt of that. And so does the invincibility of this race."

EMOTIONAL EXHAUSTION.

Despite his strength and endurance, those days of strain were not without effect on the American Ambassador:

"In fact, the strain on one's emotions, day in and day out, makes one wonder if the world is real—or is this a vast dream? From sheer emotional exhaustion I slept almost all day last Sunday, although I had not for several days lost sleep at all. Many persons tell me of their similar experiences. The universe seems muffled. There is a ghostly silence in London (so it seems), and only dim street lights are lighted at night. No excitement seems normal."

With a wide generosity indicative of Mr. Page's fine character he refers, in English terms, to our efforts on behalf of Belgium, and to the work of Hoover in London, of Whitlock in Brussels, of Herrick in Paris, and of "another fellow somewhere in Germany—a consul of whom I never heard till the other day." In all he detects a quality "that is invincible."

"When folk like these come down the road, I respectfully do obeisance to them. And—its this kind of folk that the Germans have run up against. I thank Heaven I'm of their race and blood."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SHIPPING COMPETITION.

GREAT BRITAIN AND HER RIVALS.

Sir Joseph Maclay, late Shipping Controller, presided on December 2nd at the twenty-sixth annual dinner of the Institute of Marine Engineers at the Hotel Cecil. There was a gathering of several hundreds.

Admiral Goodwin, replying to the toast of the Imperial Forces, spoke of the closer association that was being developed since the war between the Mercantile Marine and the Royal Navy, particularly in respect to the Royal Naval Reserve, and said provision had been made now for reservists to be called up for training annually instead of waiting till trouble arose before they were remembered.

Rear-Admiral Sueter, for the Air Force, said Admiral Fisher was right in foreseeing in 1909 that the Navy would require air forces as well as submarines in plenty, and he then started the Royal Naval Air Service with himself (Admiral Sueter) in charge, with one officer and one mechanic. But for the false economy of the Admiralty, they would have had rigid airships, which on the day after Jutland, would probably have been able to account for most if not all of the enemy ships that escaped. He urged that there should be a Ministry of Defence, with under-secretaries for the Navy, Army, and Air, as more efficient and more economical than the present system.

Sir Joseph Maclay, proposing "The Shipbuilding and Engineering Industry," said that probably there was never in the history of these industries such a condition of things as existed at present. After years of abounding prosperity they found themselves faced with a very serious position. After the Armistice the world seemed to lose its equilibrium, with the result that there had been a collapse, following the bursting of the bubble, that had gone on increasing for some time after the end of the war, and even most experienced shipowners had lost very heavily in that burst. Now they had the situation that the loss of shipping during the war had been overtaken, and the tonnage existing at the outbreak of the war had been greatly surpassed. With a greatly increased tonnage and a vast diminution of imports and exports they found an adequate reason for the conditions in the shipping world of to-day. He was no pessimist, however, and there was no shadow of doubt there were better times in store. It was no use being anything but optimistic. Britons loved the sea; they were born to it; and no nation could step into an industry such as shipping and make a success of it at once. He thought we had nothing to fear from any other nation in the shipping world.

We were not a Government shipbuilding nation, but there were many other States that we were, and though they did not always hear the truth about the profits and losses, he thought they would all be very glad to hand over the undertaking to private owners who knew something about their business. (Laughter and cheers.)

In a letter to his son Mr. Page gives a fine picture of the social life of London as it became in September, 1914. It is replete with sympathy and admiration.

"This is the reason they are going to win," he writes. "To the President of the United States he imparts his views of English character in simple, direct terms. 'Old ladies and gentlemen of the great world now begin by driving to my house almost every morning while I am at breakfast. With many apologies for calling so soon and with the fear that they interrupt me, they ask if I can make an inquiry in Germany for my son, or my nephew—he's among the missing. They never weep; their voices do not falter; they are brave and proud and self-restrained. It seems a sort of matter of course to them. Sometimes when they get home they write me polite notes thanking me for receiving them. This morning the first man was Sir Dighton Probyn, of Queen Alexandra's household—so dignified and courteous that you'd hardly have guessed his errand. And at intervals they come all day. Not a tear have I seen yet. They take it as a part of the price of greatness and of empire. You guess at their grief only by their reticence. They use as few words as possible and then courteously take themselves away. It isn't an accident that these people own a fifth of the world. Utterly unwarlike, they outlast anybody else when war comes. You don't get a sense of fighting here—only of endurance and of high resolve. Fighting is a sort of incident in the struggle to keep their world from German domination.'"

That the war told on Mr. Page during the first three months is clearly seen from the letters written to his oldest and youngest sons. To the latter: "The world all got itself so jumbled up that the boys are all promontories, the mountains are all valleys, and earthquakes are necessary for our happiness. We have disasters for breakfast, mined ships for luncheon, burned cities for dinner, trenches in our dreams, and bombarded towns for our small talk."

With almost prophetic instinct Mr. Page, even in October, 1914, pronounced the world's ultimate judgment upon Germany's action in Belgium: "The devastation of Belgium defeats the Germans—I don't mean in battle, but I mean in the after judgment of mankind. They cannot recover from that half as soon as they may recover from the economic losses of the war. The reducing of these people to starvation—that will stick to them in history, whatever they win or whatever they lose."

No better quotation could be selected to conclude any notice of the article under review.—Daily Telegraph.

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